technology equipment, systems, and processes;

(2) the Nation's vocational education system can make a major contribution to meeting the Nation's needs for well-trained high-technology technicians;

(3) national policies should promote a strong partnership between vocational education programs and private industry to produce the trained technicians needed for expanding job opportunities in high-technology development and applications.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to—

(1) develop a highly skilled work force capable of producing, operating, and servicing the advanced technology needed to modernize the Nation's industrial complex and to revitalize the Nation's economy;

(2) provide incentives to States to encourage the development of vocational education programs to train individuals for jobs developing and using high technology;

(3) assure the job relatedness of high-technology technician training programs by involving industry in curriculum development and program financing; and

(4) ensure that all segments of the population, including women, minorities, the handicapped, and the economically disadvantaged have access to training for careers as high-technology technicians.

SEC. 3. Part A of title I of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subpart:

"Subpart 6—High Technology

"TRAINING GRANTS

SEC. 155. (a) From the sums made available for grants under this subpart pursuant to sections 102 and 103 the Secretary of Education is authorized to make grants to States to stimulate vocational education programs to train individuals as high-technology technicians in accordance with this subpart.

"(b) Grants to States under this subpart shall be used, in accordance with five-year State plans and annual program plans approved pursuant to section 109, solely for vocational education programs for the training of individuals as high-technology technicians. No part of any such grant may be used for job placement, training or employment stipends, or purchase or lease of equipment.

"(c) In each year of participation in the grant program under this subpart, a State shall commit the following percentage of its basic grant (under subpart 2 of this part) to programs under this subpart:

"(1) at least 5 percent in the first year;

"(2) at least 10 percent in the second year; and

"(3) at least 15 percent in the third year and each subsequent year.

"(d) In evaluating training program proposals of eligible recipients each State shall consider—

"(1) demand for personnel with the skill level and type of training proposed;

"(2) level and degree of industry participation;

"(3) probability of trainees' successful completion of proposed program based on program design and eligible recipient's previous experience in providing technician training in high-technology occupations requiring scientific or applied scientific knowledge; and

"(4) commitment to serving all segments of the population, including women, minorities, the handicapped, and economically disadvantaged individuals.

"(e) Funds under this subpart may be made available to an eligible recipient only if such recipient provides adequate assurances—

"(1) that such funds will be used solely for job-related training which involves a comprehensive course of instruction designed to prepare individuals for employment as skilled technicians in high-technology occupations requiring scientific or applied scientific knowledge;

"(2) that such funds will be so used as to supplement and, to the extent practicable, to increase the amount of State and local funds that would in the absence of such funds be made available for the uses specified in this subpart, and in no case to supplant such State or local funds; and

"(3) that such funds will be matched by an equivalent value of non-Federal funds or contributions of equipment, facilities, personnel, and services and that no less than 50 percent of such non-Federal funds or contributions will be received from industries or organizations related to the development or use of high technology.

If a local educational agency demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State that the agency is incapable of providing all, or a portion, of the non-Federal funds or contributions as required under clause (3), or that insufficient funds are available from institutions or organizations to meet the requirement of clause (3), the State may provide funds designated under subsection (c) of this subsection in lieu of funds required under clause (3).

"(f) For the purposes of this subpart the term 'high technology' means state-of-the-art computer, microelectronic, hydraulic, pneumatic, laser, nuclear, chemical, telecommunication, and other technologies being used to enhance productivity in manufacturing, communication, transportation, agriculture, commercial, and similar economic activity, and to improve the provision of health care.".

SEC. 4. (a) Section 102 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) There are also authorized to be appropriated $50,000,000 for fiscal year 1984 and such sums as may be necessary for each succeeding fiscal year for the purpose of carrying out subpart 6 of this part.".

(b) (1) Section 103(a)(2) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is amended in the first sentence by striking out "and (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(d), and (e)".

(2) Section 103(b)(2) of such Act is amended in the first sentence by inserting "and section 102 (e)" after "section 102 (b)" and by inserting "and section 155, respectively" after "section 140".●

By Mr. McCLURE (for himself, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. BRADLEY, and Mr. LAXALT):

S. 1095. A bill to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Revision Act of 1979 in order to prescribe the method for determining the quantity of any material to be stockpiled under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS STOCK PILING REVISION ACT OF 1983

● Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, today I am reintroducing legislation to prescribe a new method for determining the quantity of any material to be stockpiled under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. It is vital to our national security that a stockpile realistically and adequately provide us with the proper amount of resources needed in times of national emergency.

Since the inception of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, the quantity of resources, known as stockpile goals, needed in times of emergencies has fluctuated. Previous administrations have established zero stockpile goals for numerous commodities, only later to reappraise defense requirements and set new goals for these same commodities. These frequent and violent shifts in stockpile goals are costly to the American taxpayer and extremely disruptive to industry where planning for expansion has frequently been deferred due to stockpile sales.

Over the years, the fluctuations have been inexcusable. Neither our country's need nor our foreign dependence for these commodities has been truly considered. Notable critical commodities which have been put on this roller coaster are aluminum, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc. All holdings of aluminum, copper, and nickel, most of the zinc, and about half of the lead held by the Government were sold during the period 1963–75.

Documenting the up-and-down goals of these commodities exhibits the dramatic trends of the roller coaster the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act is on. To dramatize this trend I am providing two tables presenting the stockpile goals from 1944 to 1976 for nickel and copper. Both of these tables represent frequent and violent shifts in stockpile goals, and I would like to point out that these are representations of only two commodities out of 93 covered by the Critical and Strategic Materials Stock Piling Act.

TABLE 1.—*Stockpile goals for nickel from 1944 to 1976*

[In thousands of short tons]

1944	118.0
1950	290.0
1954	450.0
1955	337.5
1958	161.5
1963	50.0
1967	20.0
1969	55.0
1971	0
1976	204.0

TABLE 2.—*Stockpile goals for copper from 1944 to 1976*

[In thousands of short tons]

1944	1,250
1950	2,100
1952	1,100
1954	3,500
1958	1,900
1959	1,000
1963	775
1973	0
1976	1,299

Many of my colleagues will recall these trends and also congressional efforts in the late 1970's to put an end to them. After years of debate and the introduction of numerous bills, Congress amended the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act in 1979. I participated in this endeavor and the legislation I am introducing today is a

(2) There are authorized to be appropriated $1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1985 and for each of the succeeding fiscal years ending prior to October 1, 1989, to carry out the provisions of subsection (c) of this section.

(3) There are authorized to be appropriated $900,000 for the fiscal year 1985 and for each of the succeeding fiscal years ending prior to October 1, 1989, to be divided equally between the National Institute of Education, the National Science Foundation, and the General Accounting Office to carry out the provisions of subsection (d) of this section.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 4. As used in this Act—

(1) The term "elementary school" has the same meaning given that term as section 198 (a) (7) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(2) The term "secondary school" has the same meaning given that term as section 198 (a) (7) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Education.

(4) The term "State agency for higher education" means the State board of higher education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of higher education, or, if there is no such officer or agency, an officer or agency designated for the purpose of this Act by the Governor or by State law.

(5) The term "State educational agency" has the same meaning given that term by section 198 (a) (17) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.●

By Mr. DODD:

S. 1094. A bill to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963 to make grants to the States for high-technology vocational education programs; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

HIGH-TECHNOLOGY TRAINING ACT

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I am introducing today legislation to establish a high-technology component in the Federal commitment to vocational education. "The High Technology Training Act of 1983" would create a $50 million program of Federal grants to be matched by State and private sources for the purpose of developing high-technology vocational education programs.

The need for such an approach, in my judgment, seems more evident with each morning's headlines. It is fast becoming the conventional wisdom that the high-technology revolution characterizing today's marketplace will rival in scope and significance the industrial revolution of earlier centuries.

But where that earlier transformation occurred over the course of many decades, the high-technology revolution is likely to be compressed sharply in time. And where the industrial revolution tended to spread gradually from one nation to another, today's changes are taking place simultaneously in countries on many continents. If the United States is to hold the preeminence in high technology that it won earlier this century in industry, it will have to compete successfully with capable, energetic modern nations aggressively pursuing the same goal.

American industrial supremacy was achieved on the basis of many factors. But none was more critical than the skills, motivation, and education of our national work force. It is a sad irony that many critics are predicting that the chances of the United States to win today's technological race will be hampered by a shortage of qualified workers.

Emerging technologies, ranging from telecommunications to robotics, from lasers to biotechnology cannot be staffed adequately with workers trained in the subjects and skills of yesterday.

It is essential, therefore, that the Federal Government take an active role in revitalizing the Nation's education systems to keep pace with industrial demands. Revitalization of the Nation's education systems will insure U.S. high technology competitiveness, future economic growth, and a stable national economy.

The planning and development of new educational programs and curriculum must also take into consideration the many problems facing jobseekers.

For example, the youth unemployment rate is generally double that of the national unemployment rate; the occupational knowledge and skills of these young adults are often below that required for industrial employment; in addition, young jobseekers find themselves competing for industrial positions with experienced displaced workers.

Special populations—women, minorities, the handicapped and the economically disadvantaged—have even more complex problems. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1981 there were 169,000 trained male technicians in high growth occupations compared to 48,000 female technicians—less than 5 percent were minority women. Unskilled urban blacks are usually forced to accept menial job positions. In addition, the rate of unemployment for black youths generally exceeds the overall youth unemployment rate. Native Americans living on reservations often lack basic marketable employment skills. Unemployment levels range as high as 65 percent to 95 percent there. This high rate of unemployment greatly increases their levels of poverty.

Mr. President, vocational education, whether in elementary, secondary, or post-secondary, is often the best practical mechanism available to these young adults—as well as other adults in need of industrial training—for the development of those entry level skills required by high-technology industries.

I say this, Mr. President, for many reasons. The first is that vocational education departments have already been established in a majority of the Nation's school systems. Second, by initiating high-technology training as a new component in this system, a continuum of specifically designed services can be offered to students which will give them access to a comprehensive high-tech training system. And third, vocational education is very cost effective. Many students have been denied the opportunity to pursue certain academic careers due to severe budget cuts in educational funding. Vocational education can, however, provide students with the technical knowledge and skills necessary for meaningful employment.

Mr. President, on February 2, 1983, I introduced a bill, S. 401, to address the problem of the critical shortage of qualified science and mathematics teachers in secondary schools. In my opinion, qualified teachers are the essential component in providing students with the science and mathematical background mandated by high-tech industries.

The legislation I am introducing today—Congressman GEORGE MILLER in the House of Representatives has introduced similar legislation—will provide an additional mechanism for the development of the Nation's human resources crucial to U.S. high-technology success.

Vocational educational high-technology training can help create an adequate supply of technicians needed by industry to produce, operate and service state-of-the-art high-tech equipment, services, and processes.

This legislation promotes linkages between the educational community and private industry. Joint cooperation between these two constituencies is necessary to insure adequate support and proper development of curriculum for high-tech vocational education.

In addition, provisions are included in this legislation to insure all segments of the population equal access to training for careers as high-technology technicians.

Mr. President, in my judgment, this legislation provides an appropriate mechanism to modernize the Nation's industrial complex and to promote the national economy. The Congress cannot allow the Nation's most valuable capital, its human resources, to remain without those skills needed in this technological society. I urge the support of my colleagues for this important legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be included in the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1094

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "High-Technology Training Act".

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) there is a severe shortage of technicians to produce, operate, and service high-

modified version of legislation I introduced in 1977. Portions of the 1977 legislation were incorporated in the final 1979 amendments, but it is still necessary for additional congressional action on this issue. We have not solved the problem of violent fluctuations and this is evident in the 1976 stockpile goals and 1981 disposal legislation introduced. I refer specifically to the zero stockpile goal for silver identified in the 1980 stockpile report to the Congress by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This report also shows huge deficiencies in the inventories of aluminum, copper, nickel, zinc, and lead, the commodities which I noted have been a part of the violent fluctuation trends in the past. Before Congress accepts a zero stockpile goal for silver, it must carefully consider whether the experience in other commodities may not be repeated with silver.

The national stockpile was originally established by the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of June 7, 1939, as subsequently amended by the act of July 23, 1946 (50 U.S.C. 98–98h). Following World War II, the stockpile policy was to provide sufficient strategic and critical materials to sustain the Nation through a 5-year emergency. This requirement was reduced to a 3-year emergency during the 1960's. In 1973 the administration reduced the stockpile requirement to a 1-year emergency basis and sought legislation to dispose of large quantities of excess materials to balance the budget. However, much of this legislation was not passed by Congress. In 1976 the stockpile planning basis was returned to the first 3 years of an emergency of indefinite duration. A minimum base of a 3-year emergency has now been established legislatively in the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Revision Act of 1979.

Other important provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Revision Act of 1979 include:

First. Clarification that the purpose of the stockpile is to provide for national defense and not for economic or budgetary purposes;

Second. Authorizing the President to determine stockpile requirements and providing for the first time congressional guidance as to how these determinations are to be made;

Third. Creation of a national defense stockpile transaction fund as a separate entity within the Treasury to handle all funds generated by the disposal of stockpiled materials, and from which funding of purchases for the stockpile can be obtained.

These amendments are not enough. The congressional guidance has not affected the continuing and somewhat questionable nature of developing stockpile goals. Presently, the Federal Emergency Management Agency periodically reviews the goals and takes into consideration the recommendations of the Departments of Defense, Commerce, Interior, State, Treasury, and the Central Intelligence Agency. There is no simple formula used to set criteria and no consistency. It is still possible to use the national stockpile for economic or budgetary purposes with this type of subjective development. The proposed silver stockpile goal of zero leads me to conclude that the national defense stockpile is still being used for the purpose of generating revenue. It should not be used to provide each administration with a slush fund of valuable minerals and materials. It must be used for its true purpose: To provide this country with the strategic materials needed in a national emergency.

Mr. President, my bill today will take us one step closer in achieving this purpose. It will bring a more direct involvement of Congress in the setting of stockpile goals and to more closely tie these goals to our import dependence. The bill provides that the executive branch should continue to designate the materials that are needed for the stockpile. But, the bill recognizes that an order of priority exists with respect to the quantity of each material stockpiled and that fundamental to that priority is the dependency and potential vulnerability this Nation has on imports to meet raw material needs.

The United States is obviously most vulnerable to supply difficulties with respect to commodities which it does not produce in any significant quantities. In the bill these materials are designated as class A. Those commodities which represent materials of which the United States has some production but is unlikely to achieve self-sufficiency even with severe rationing or substitution are classified as class B. Finally, those commodities which the United States produces in substantial quantities but for which it has some import dependence are designated as class C. The importance of these designations is that the goals would rely on our foreign dependency. For commodities in class A, the goal would be equal to a 3-year supply of a 5-year average of net imports. For class B, the goal would be a 2-year supply and for class C, the goal would be a 1-year supply.

The executive branch is authorized to designate the classification of the individual commodities under the terms of the bill and in so doing will be expected to calculate average annual U.S. net imports of each. These calculations will be based on the 5 calendar years immediately preceding and the calculations will be made at least once in each presidential term.

When stockpile acquisitions are taking place, imports will tend to rise and subsequently, when stockpile liquidations are taking place, imports will tend to fall. Therefore, in calculating net imports, the bill requires that stockpile acquisitions be deducted and that stockpile liquidations be added to arrive at figures not influenced by stockpile activities.

The bill further recognizes that in some special cases the formula outlined may not yield a result in line with the 1979 amendment requiring the stockpiling of sufficient quantities to sustain the United States for a period of not less than 3 years in the event of a national emergency. It is not the intention of this bill to change the not less than 3 year requirement in event of a national emergency. There is a provision in the bill which allows the executive branch to propose a different goal. However, the administration must come to the Congress and explain the proposed departure. Congress would have 90 days to consider the administration's reasons and would, therefore, become more directly involved in the the setting of the stockpile goals. Due to the subjective nature of determining the material needs in a national emergency, congressional oversight will help to eliminate the use of the national stockpile for budgetary purposes.

The following tabulation compares the quantities for certain key materials which are involved in the stockpile program under two alternatives. The first alternative is the program announced in 1980 by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the second alternative is embodied in the legislative proposal I am introducing today. To explain the executive branch alternative previously mentioned, I would like to concentrate for a moment on the commodity cobalt. Under the 1980 FEMA alternative, the stockpile goal for cobalt is 85,400,000 pounds. Under my alternative, the goal is 54,000,000 pounds. If the executive branch determines that the 54,000,000 pounds is not a sufficient quantity for the United States in a national emergency, it must justify its reasons to Congress. It would be the responsibility of the administration to present its reasons for why the goal derived from the import formula does not yield a proper result. It will then be the responsibility of the Congress to review the goal and the administration's reasons for proposing a change.

In 1977, when I first introduced the concept of relating stockpile goals to import dependence, I believed this simple procedure would provide stability to the stockpile goals and provide the Nation with the means to realistically and adequately meet the demands required in the times of emergencies. This is essential.

In time of war we must be able to meet our economic, civilian, and defense needs. We are a nation dangerously and costly dependent on foreign nations for raw materials. Presently, of the 32 minerals and materials identified as strategic and critical to the United States in terms of national security, we are dependent on foreign sources in excess of 50 percent for 25 of these minerals. We simply cannot afford to overlook this and expect the current stockpile to realistically meet

our needs. What will we do? Will we turn to our allies who have no stockpiles to speak of? Will we depend on continued imports across the sealanes which would be subject to unsafe passage? Will we depend on imports from countries close by whose own demands may infringe upon the quantity of exports it will allow? Excessive dependence is dangerous.

In 1973, during the Arab oil embargo, the Canadian National Energy Board declared that Canadian oil supplies would not be adequate to serve traditional Canadian markets. The Canadian Government therefore imposed export restrictions with the goal of reducing exports to zero by 1983. In addition, an export tax was levied on oil shipments to the United States. The U.S. Senate passed Senate Resolution 249 on January 24, 1974, condemning Canada, along with Venezuela and the Arab oil producing countries, for actions which raised the price of oil.

In subsequent months, however, most American observers came to accept the fact that Canada's energy supplies were not limitless, and that Canada was within its rights to exercise reasonable prudence in their exploitation. Mineral supplies are also not limitless and we must look at the possibility of such an activity occurring again in the area of mineral import-exports with Canada as well as with other friendly countries. These are issues and questions we must address now, not in a time of national emergency.

In a time of war, our own national economy and foreign relations are a very different proposition than in a peacetime. In war, all countries turn their efforts to military needs and what once might have been exported will remain within existing borders. A country cuts back sharply on the production of automobiles, household goods, residential construction, and may even prohibit entirely the output of certain items. All of this for the sake of meeting one's demands.

Mr. President, I believe this bill will assist the Nation in being able to meet its own demands in time of a national emergency. I ask each of my colleagues to join me making sure that this will occur.

I ask unanimous consent that a table relating to my bill and the text of my bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STRATEGIC STOCKPILE—PRESENT STOCKPILE GOALS, HOLDINGS, AND McCLURE ACT OBJECTIVES

[Figures in thousands]

Commodity	Class	FEMA 1982 goal	March 1983 holdings	McClure Act 1982 goal	McClure Act deficiency or surplus
Aluminum, short tons	C	700	3	25	−22
Antimony, short tons	B	36	41	35	+6
Cobalt, pounds	A	85,400	46,000	45,000	+1,000
Copper, metric tons	C	1,000	29	222	−193
Lead, metric tons	C	1,100	601	21	+580

STRATEGIC STOCKPILE—PRESENT STOCKPILE GOALS, HOLDINGS, AND McCLURE ACT OBJECTIVES—Continued

[Figures in thousands]

Commodity	Class	FEMA 1982 goal	March 1983 holdings	McClure Act 1982 goal	McClure Act deficiency or surplus
Nickel, short tons	B	200	32	332	−300
Silver, troy ounces	B	0	137,500	109,000	+28,000
Tin, metric tons	A	42	190	119	+71
Zinc, short tons	B	1,425	378	1,184	−806

S. 1095

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Revision Act of 1983".

SEC. 2. (a) Section 2(a) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Revision Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 98a(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "To effectuate this policy determinations shall be made from time to time, as provided in this section, regarding which materials are strategic and critical to the United States and the quantities of such materials that should be stockpiled under this Act.".

(b) Section 2 of such Act is further amended by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c) and adding after subsection (a), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, a new subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b)(1) The President shall appoint an interagency advisory committee composed of representatives from appropriate departments and agencies of the Government to determine which materials are to be acquired under this Act and what classification such materials shall be assigned under paragraph (2).

"(2) Materials selected to be stockpiled under this Act shall be classified by the interagency advisory committee provided for in paragraph (1) as being one of the three classes prescribed below, as appropriate:

"(A) Class A materials are those materials not produced in the United States or produced in the United States in limited quantities, that are necessary for the security of the United States, are essential to the economy of the United States, and are primarily obtained from foreign sources.

"(B) Class B materials are those materials produced in the United States but are not available in sufficient quantities in the United States to offer the potential for meeting total domestic needs, are necessary to the security of the United States, are essential to the economy of the United States, and are obtained to a substantial extent from foreign sources.

"(C) Class C materials are those materials produced in substantial quantities in the United States, are available in sufficient quantities to meet total domestic requirements, are necessary to the security of the United States, are essential to the economy of the United States, and are obtained to a lesser extent from foreign sources.

"(3) The quantity of any material to be acquired under this Act (stockpile goal) shall be determined as follows:

"(A) the stockpile goal for any material designated as a class A material shall be a quantity equal to three years' domestic net imports of such material.

"(B) the stockpile goal for any material designated as a class B material shall be a quantity equal to two years' domestic net imports of such material.

"(C) the stockpile goal for any material designated as a class C material shall be a quantity equal to one year's net imports of such material.

"(4) Subject to appropriate adjustments under paragraph (5), a year's domestic net imports of any material for purposes of clause (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (3) shall be a quantity of the material equal to the average annual imports of such material during the five calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the determination for the stockpile goal is being made (base period), plus the average annual sales or minus the average annual purchases of such material made from the stockpile during such five-year base period, reduced by the average annual exports of such material during such five-year base period.

"(5) In determining the quantity under paragraph (4) of any material to be acquired for the stockpile appropriate adjustment shall be made in the computations made under such paragraph in the case of any material which is acquired in both its crude form and in its refined or processed form so as to avoid duplicate calculations with respect to the same material.

"(6) The stockpile goal for any material acquired for the stockpile under this Act shall be reviewed once every four years by the interagency advisory committee referred to in paragraph (1). A revised objective for such material shall be established only if the average annual quantity of imports of such material during the five calendar years immediately preceding the current calendar year increased or decreased by more than 10 per centum of the average annual quantity of such material at the time of the preceding mandatory review under this paragraph.

"(7) Nothing in pararaph (6) shall be construed to prohibit the head of the agency and the interagency advisory committee referred to in paragraph (2) from conducting a review of the stockpile goal for any material at any time other than that prescribed by paragraph (6); but in any case in which such committee determines that the stockpile goal for any material should be computed in a manner other than that prescribed in paragraph (3), the head of the agency shall notify the Congress in writing of that determination and set forth the proposed new formula for computing the stockpile goal for such material. The new formula shall become effective with respect to such material unless within a period of ninety days after the day on which the Congress was notified by the head of the agency, either House of the Congress agrees to a resolution disapproving such formula.".●

By Mr. GORTON (for himself, Mr. PACKWOOD, and Mr. DANFORTH):

S. 1096. A bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1984

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I am introducing today, along with my colleagues Senator PACKWOOD and Senator DANFORTH, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1984 to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for research and development, construction of facilities,